NEW YEAR'S GIPT TO THE NEW STATE.

On January I Governor Pickens received from Mr. Benamin Mordecai, a citizen of Charleston, a check for 10,000, for the cause of the State and of the South.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS NEAR CHARLESTON. [From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 1.] [From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 1.]
The military movements are progressing rapidly all around us. The brave sons of Carolina, cheered by the encouragement of her equally courageous daughters, are earnestly and silently doing all that men can do towards putting our State in a position to defend herself against the world. For the present we refrain from giving the particulars of the various works that are progressing. We will only say, for the benefit of anxious friends, that the gallant volunteers stationed at the various posts around us are, one and all, devoting themselves to fill the exigencies of a noble cause, and that they are and will doubtless continue in high spirits and as comfortable "as circumstances permit."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 8.]

We publish below the resolutions passed by the South Carolina Convention, recommending to her sister States of the South the assemblage of a Convention to form a constitution for a Southern Confederacy. There were two projects submitted to the Convention, looking to this end. The one reported by the Committee on the Southern States proposed a provisional government, with the adoption of the countitution of the United States; the other was submitted by Mr. Rhett, and proposed the assemblage of a Convention of the Southern States to form a permanent government. The Convention of South Carolina seems, in some sort, to have combined both of these schemes. By the resolutions adopted, it recommends and provides for a Convention of the seceding States, and determines that it shall form a constitution for a permanent government and confederacy; and, THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. ovides for and determines that it shall form or a permanent government and confederacy; and same time, it authorizes the establishment of a smal government by this Convention, until the sional government by this Convention, until of the permanent government of a Southern acy may be agreed on. In view of the threat acy may be agreed on. terms of the permanent government of a Southern confederacy may be agreed on. In view of the threatening aspect of our "Northern brethren." it was supposed that the speedy organization of some sort of government by the secoding States might be necessary to repel aggressions. Hence the authority to establish a provisional government. Of course the whole matter will be for the determination of the Convention of the secoding States when assembled. The secoding States are fully competent to all the ordinary requirements of government. Life and property are safe under their administration. A few weeks, more or less, is of no consequence in forming the terms of their confederation. But if there is imminent danger of aggressions from the North—if war exists—it may be necessary that an immediate provisional government should be organized. By the time the Convention assembles, the attitude of the two sections of the Union towards each other will be clear enough, and the Convention will be able to pursue that course which circumstances will then require. The probability is that the Northern people and statesmen will see the desperate folly of attempting the coercion of the Southern States; and that the Convention can proceed without haste, calmly and theroughly, to lay the foundation of a Southern confederacy, which will last for ages to come.

tion of a Southern confederacy, white with last to eage.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, first, That this Convention do appoint a Commissioner to proceed to each of the slaveholding States that may assemble in Convention, for the purpose of laying our Ordinance of Secession before the same, and respectfully inviting their co-operation in the formation with us of a Southern confederacy.

Second. That our Commissioners aforesaid be further authorized to submit, on our part, the federal constitution as the basis of a provisional government for such States as ghall have withdrawn their connection with the government of the United States of America; provided That the said provisional government, and the tenures of all officers and appointments arising under it, shall cease and determine in two years from the 1st day of July next, or when a permanent government shall have been organized.

organized.

Third. That the said Commissioners be authorized to my the the secoding States to meet in convention, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming and putting in motion such provisional government, and so that the said provisional government shall be organized and go into effect at the carliest period previous to the 4th of March, 1861; and that the same Convention of seceding States shall provide forthwith to consider and propose a constitution and plan for a permanent government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State Conventions for their adoption or rejection.

shail be referred back to the several State Conventions for their adoption or rejection.

Fourth. That eight deputies shall be elected by ballot by this Convention, who shall be authorized to meet in Concention such deputies as may be appointed by the other slaveholding States who may secode from the federal Union, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions; and that it be recommended to the said States that each State be entitled to one vote in the said Convention upon all questions which may be voted upon therein; and that each State send as many deputies as are cough in number to the number of Sonators and representatives to which it was entitled in the Congr the United States.

the United States.

THE DEPUTIES.

The following are the deputies elected to represent South Carolina in the proposed Convention.—Hon. R. B. Rhett, Sr., Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., Hon. C. G. Momminger, Hon. W. P. Miles, Hon. L. M. Keitt, Hon. T. J. Withers, Hon. W. W. Boyce.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MILITARY STRENGTH
AND WEAKNESS.

(From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 9.)
War is imminent. General Scott has control of the limited States government. War is his trade, and war is now his counsel. The sword is his arbiter, and to the sword he now looks. Information has passed throughout the whole country, from New York to New Orleans, that two hundred and fifty men are ordered to the Charleston harbor for the purpose of reinforcing the United States command at Fort Sunter.
What is our power to resist this act of war, and what

Orleans, that two hundred and fifty men are ordered to the Charleston harbor for the purpose of reinforcing the United States command at Fort Sumter.

What is our power to resist this act of war, and what is our danger of failure in the attempt?

Fort Moultrie is directly under the guns of Fort Sunter. We venture little in the assertion that its power to maintain a struggle against Fort Sumter is quite inadequate. The attempt will but make her a slaugitler pen of our best citizons. To what point or points, and to what power, are we to look for means of adequate and effectual warfare and defence? Are our redouble on Morris Island, and on the east end of Sullivan's Island, at this moment adequate for the complete protection of our harbor against all attacks that can now be made upon us? If net, will it be said that Fort Moultrie can stak any vessel or war steamer that attempts to come under her guns? Granted. But what if such man-of-war, jin attempting to enter our harbor, is brought to by the balls from our redoubter. What hinders her from turning tail, and going again to sea with her reinforcements? Will we not have opened war with the United States? And will not Major Anderson be empowered and compelled, as an officer of the United States government, to open fire on Fort Moultrie? And will he not do it? And can he not entirely dismantle her in forty eight hours? Having completed his work, what will hinder the said man-of-war from again entering our harbor and bearing her reinforcements to Fort Sunter? Nothing surely, but the strength of our redoubts and their ability to sink her. Are they in a condition to do it beyond a leubt? We confess to have no accurate military information on the point. It may be so; but if not, is there time for delay? Five, ten thousand negore laborers can and could have been had. Should these points not be made our chief reliance? Two hundred horses (which can be had) can remove a large body of cannon in a day; two or five thousand laborers can throw up a large embankment in twenty-fo dred horses (which can be had) can remove a large body of cannon in a day; two or five thousand laborers can throw up a large embankment in twenty-four hours. Is not this the time to do it? Why should not at least thirty cannon be placed at the east end of Soilivan's Island? It strikes us (not being military men) that this is our point, and not Fort Moultrie. But if this is our point, and not Fort Moultrie. But if this is not sufficient, why cannot all of our channels, except Maffil's channel, be blocked up for the time befing? Is it not worth it, to maintain our power? Will it cost money to remove hereafter such obstructions? To be sure it will. But will it not cost many, many valuable lives, if it is not done? Unless, indeed, the redoubts we have spoken of are in a sufficient state of readiness to protect, beyond a doubt, the harbor from all and any attacks by sea. Will it not do more? Will it not, for the time, tie our hands, and virtually subject us to the foreign policy and bestile power of the United States government?

government?

We have said before, we are not military men. We have so accurate knowledge on the subject. We do not intend to interfere with those who have, and whose business it is to direct such matters. But the condition of affairs is urgent. We would simply suggest such ideas as occur to us in the emergency, and leave them to go for what they are worth. In all events, let no cost delay promptitude and action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Reon the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 9.]

APPAIRS AT THE PORTS.

Up to one o'clock last night, when our reporter left the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, all was quiet in our harbor. The guard boats were actively plying, up and down the cutrance, overhauling every unknown craft. The grunors that the Star of the West would make her appearance, so our waters, kept the schtinels on the gui rise, and the cry of "All's well!" could be heard echoing over the waters from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. At the latter post it is evident that the greatest vigitione is kept, and not even the smallest boat can appreach the walls without the gruff halling of the sentinels on the ramparts. In a former article upon the defences of Fort Sumter, we noticed the fact that the second tier of case-ments had been walled up. We observed yesterday that the maccury closing two of tapes casements pointing towards Fort Moultrie hus been removed, the guas for those casements being completely mounted. No steamer has made her appearance up to the hour of our going to press. We shall take care to keep our citizens advised through our buileties of her approach if she should come.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CASTLE PINCENEY.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CASTLE PINCHENET.
We are pained to record that on Monday night, shortly
fire ten o'clock, an one of the sentineis at Castle Finckey was going his rounds, he was approached by a per-

son at the time unknown. The sentinel presented his musket in the act of challenging him, when the piece unfertunately went off, and the stranger immediately fell. On examination it proved to be private R. I. Holmes, of the Carelina Light Infantry. The ball had taken effect in the left side under the shoulder, traversing both lungs, and inflicting a wound from the effects of which he survivel only twenty minutes. Robert Little Holmes was the son of William H. and M. P. Holmes. He was born in this city on the 10th of Pebruary, 1839, and has thus failen the first victim in the noble cause of South Carolina Independence. He is deeply mourned by his parents, brothers and sisters, as well as by a large circle of relatives and friends, His high sense of the duties of life had in no ordinary degree endeared him to those who knew him best. His remains will rest in the cemetery of Magnolia. The runeral services will be at the Circular church at 10 o'clock this day (Wednesday.)

AID TO FLORIDA.

We understand that it is very likely that a proposition will be introduced into the State Legislature offering aid of troops and money to the State of Florida. Florida does not possess very ample resources, nor is she laden with "the spoils of the federal government." Her population is very sparse—not amounting to 180,000. Of course this population would not be able to arm and fortify the State, however patriotic her citizens might he. It is but right, therefore, that the other Southern States should tender some aid to "gallant little Fiorida," thus preventing her secession ordinance from becoming too deeply dyed with blood.

WHO COMMANDS FORT MOULTRIE?

ng ner secession ordinance from becoming too deeply dyed with bloed.

WHO COMMANDS FORT MOULTRIE?

Fort Moultrie at present is under command of Major Ripley, ex-United States officer. Lest the public should confound him with Colonel James W. Ripley, who is now in Japan with the Japanese Commissioners, we haste to state that the officer in command at Fort Moultrie is a native of Ohlo, who entered the army in 1839. He was appointed a First Lieutenant in 1947. He was an Aide-de-camp to Major General Pillow in Mexico in 1847 and 1848, and was made Brevet Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Corro Gordo, fought on the 18th of April, 1847." In March, 1849, he was further promoted to be a Brevet Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec." He wrote and published in the same year a two volume work, entitled "The War with Mexico." On the 2d of March, 1853, Major Ripley resigned his position in the army.

GEORGIA.

THE SAVANNAH FORTIFICATIONS.

THE SAVANNAH FORTIFICATIONS.

[From the Savannah Republican. Jan 5.]

We received no communication from Fort Pulaski yesterday, though we learned from a volunteer who returned to the city on brief leave, that all was going on well, and that our volunteers were in good spirits. The work of repairing the imperfect gun carriages is vigorously progressing, timber and mechanics for that purpose having been sent down by the Samson on her first trip, and in a very short time the entire battery of casemated thirty-two pounders will be mounted and in position. A few days must determine whether we are to have use for them, in which event his Excellency Governor Brown, whose prompt, cool and firm action is justly commended by all, will be prepared to send any amount of reinforcements necessary to hold the fortrees. Yesterday morning another detachment of volunteers, composed of Savanah Volunteer Guards and Oglethorpe Light Infantry, went down on the Samson. The tug will leave the city for the fort this merning at ten o'clock. We were unable to learn, yesterday, whether the cutter Dobbin had been gotten off or not. From the position in which we saw her on Thursday, we should judge that she could only be floated at high tide, even then requiring aid to get her clear of the flat upon which she was grounded.

The Savannah Neas of the 7th instant gives the following interesting particulars with regard to Fort Pulaski:—As against assault from the water, it is defended by an ample number of thirty-two pounders, much better mounteer, and in a much higher state of efficiency, than any one had supposed. Not simply the casemates, but the quarters at present occupied by the officers and privates, are bomb proof—the arched ceilings, thirteen feet in thickness, and covered with a stiff bank sod. The open area within the fort is not paved; the earth is covered with a yielding sod, formed by grass and mud thrown upon what was criginally a sandbank. If a bed had been artistically prepared for the purpose of receiving, capturing and utterl

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

TO THE EUTOR OF THE SAVANNAR REPUBLICAN.

You have, doubtless, heard of our successful occupation of this fortress, and the circumstances connected therewith. Since the first detachments of fifty men each from the "Gauard" and "Light Infantry," and twenty-live men from the "Artillery," a reinforcement of fifty men each from the two first named corps have arrived, making a total of two hundred and twenty-five men now under arms. They are all in fine spirits, and, considering that many of them have only the rations dealt out by the State, exhibit a degree of patience under their privations which does credit to their soldier-like fortified. We are under strict military discipline, and the Adjutant read an order yesterday afternoon from the Colonel in command (Colonel A. R. Lawton), that any sentinel caught asieep on his post should LETTER FROM A SOLDIER. the Colonel in command (Colonel A. R. Lawton), that any sentinel caught asieep on his post should be shot. This made some of the men draw a long face, but all render a cheerful obedience to every command, and vie with each other in the prompt and accurate discharge of their duties. At daylight the reveille is beaten and the rolls are called. At sunrise a gun is fired. At half-past eight o'clock the guard is changed, before which the-officer of the day examines the quarters, and sees that they are clean. During the day the whole force is engaged in drilling or putting the ammunition in order, moving cannon balls and powder, making cartridges, bags, &c. At sunset another gun is fired, and a certain number of men from the infantry corps drill every day in the manual of the artfliery, as this service is the chief means of defence. There is a number of mechanics at work on the gun carriages, putting them in good working order, and in a few days the fort will be in therough and complete repair.

At sunset another gun is fired, and at nine o'clock at night the "intico" is beaten, and the roll called again. You may judge from this round of duties, there is but little timeleff for arthing of the the shape of the fired.

At sunset another gun is ired, and at nine o'clock at night the "tattoo" is beaten, and the roll called again. You may judge from this round of duties, there is but little time left for anything in the shape of fun, though we do have it, notwithstanding.

There scens to be a perfect understanding between the officers and men, and the familiarities which are permitted when on "bandbox" duty are entirely ignored. A salute is always respectfully given to a commissioned officer whenever he passes, with a pleasure that shows it is from respect as much as from duty.

It is a remarkable circumstance that but few men are in the hospital. Three men were confined to their rooms yesterday, but I believe are all out to-day.

There is the best feeling imaginable between all the corps here, and a brotherity sympathy which is gratifying. Our corps (i. e. C. A.) is supplied with everything, our cuisine is perfect, and we will not have to fight on empty stomachs. There are many opinions amongst the our cuisme is perfect, and we will not have to fight on empty stomachs. There are many opinions amongst the privates as to the propriety of the step we have taken in obtaining this fort, but whatever these differences are, they are all sunk in the propriety of obeying our Gov-ernor's order, and in maintaining the honor and dignity of the Empire State of the South.

FORT JOHNSON.

FORT JOHNSON. SAVARDAM RIVEY, JAB. 7, 1861.

No boat shall be allowed to approach Fort Johnson, except by the need of the wharf.

Every boat will halt instantly, upon being so commanded by the sentinel, and will not advance until express permission be given.

The sentinel at the wharf will permit no boats believe without the permission of the proper officer of the guard.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Jr., Commanding.

ALABAMA.

THE FORTS AND ARSENALS NEAR MOBILE.
According to instructions given to the State troops in
Mobile, they have taken the fort and arsenal near that
city in a peaceable manner. The instructions of Governor Moore were, that these positions should be taken in
as quiet a manner as possible, and that the property
should be protected. It was not his intention that this
act should be construct as detying the government
"powers that be," but merely as an initiative step towards protecting the hay and harbor of Mobile, and to
prevent an incursion of the State from the coast, after
she shall have resumed her position of sovereignty among
the nations of the earth.

Ciothed with the robes of independence, as she shortly
will be, by having possession of these forts, the State
will be enabled to bid defiance to any fee that may attempt to invade her Southern borders.

SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN AND MOUNT VERNON THE FORTS AND ARSENALS NEAR MOBILE

SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN AND MOUNT VERNON

selected of form the Mobile Advertiser, Jan. 6.]

The movement of the Mobile Advertiser, Jan. 6.]

The movement of the Mobile companies on Mount Vernon Arsenal, up the river, and Fort Morgan, down the bay, kept the city in a forment of excited interest yesterday, and it was not until late in the day that intelligence arrived that both of those points of federal occupation and defence were in the hands of the soldiery of the State of Alabama. These events will create a lively sensation throughout the centry, and we should, even by this time, be in receipt of whatever edict a prompt exercise of Executive authority may fullminate in relation to the high act of sovereignty of the Governor of the state. Without attempting to forcehadow the position which the federal government may assume, we record the belief that it will be appalled into utter inaction and incertitude by the magnitude of the concerted character of this ignoring of its empire in the cotton States, for, at the same time that it is advised of the seizure of its strongholds in Alabama, it will have news of like import from Georgia, and perhaps from other States. The strong array of armed hostility to the policy of coercion thus presented will, we may venture to hope, deter its attempt, and reduce the quarrel to the treatings of diplomacy and a peaceable adjustment of matters between the federal government, as it at present exists, and the States which throw off its authority. The worst has been dared and is looked squarely in the face; the alternative is to be desired and hoped, and may be, we think, with reason. Let every patriet, North and South, devote himself to the end that our accounts with the federal government be equared before its powers pass into the month the Com-

tration, and it must decide which shall be transmitted to its successor.

The sudden stroke of policy in Alabama, the coup d' da' and coup de guerre, was quietly and effectively carried out in this wise: Acting under the Governor's orders, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, the following companies detailed for that service embarked on a steamer for Fort Morgan—the Cadets, Capt. Sands; the Fusilers, Licut. Emrick commanding; the Independent Rifles, Capt. Sikes, and the Artillery, Capt. Ketchum. Steaming down the bay they arrived at the fort about three o'clock, and quietly occupied it, its only garrison being an ordnance sergeant and his family and a laborer or so. The fort is now held by the greater portion of the force which took possession, about two hundred men being under arms. The works are being put in more defensible condition.

which took possession, about two hundred men being under arms. The works are being put in more defensible condition.

The detachment detailed for the seizure of the Mount Vernon United States Arsenal, located forty-five miles up the river, consisted of the Mobile Rifles, Captain Woodruff; the Washington Light Infantry, Captain Gracie, and the Gardes Lafayette, Captain Belloc. They embarked about the same time as the detachment for Fort Morgan. They arrived at the Arsenal about daybreak, and being provided with ladders for the purpose escaladed the walls of the premises at three different points simultaneously, and fermed around the armory in the centre. The garrison, consisting of a squad of about thirteen soldiers and as many government employes, of course made no resistance, being captured before they new of the prepace of an enemy. Had they not been taken by surprise, however, and had they been so disposed, they might have given some trouble and shed some blood, as the Arsenal is defensible against musketry and their number was more than a third of that of their assailants. The Arsenal contains 20.000 stand of arms, 1,500 barrels (not kegs) of powder, 300,000 rounds of cartridge and other munitions. It is now held by thirty men of the Washington Light Infantry, who are having pleasant picnic duty, we suspect.

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

Secession of Florida and Alabama from the Union.

Capture of all the Forts and Arsenals of Louisiana by State Troops.

Refusal of Major Haskins to Give Up the Arsenal Surrounded by State Troops When he Surrendered.

Occupation of the Public Buildings of St. Louis by Federal Troops.

Confirmation of General Dix as Secretary of the Treasury. Ac., &c.,

SECESSION OF ALABAMA FROM THE UNION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. R. 1861.

The following passed the State Convention to-day: An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States, united under the compact

Whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Ranni-bal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the constitu-tion of the United States, by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the peo-ple of the State of Alabamo in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security Therefore, be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, that the

to be one of the said United States, and is, and of right the people of the State of Alabama in convention assem bled, that all powers over the territories of said State and over the people thereof heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America be, and they are hereby, withdrawn from the said government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State

as the United States of America, and henceforth cease

And, as it is the desire and purpose of the people o Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South who approve of such a purpose in order to frame a revisional as a permanent government upon the principles of the government of the United States, be it also Resolved, by the people of Alabama in Convention assem bled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Mary land, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Miesissippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be, and they are hereby, invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama by their delegates in Convention on the 4th day of February next in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of con sultation with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted, harmonious action in whatever peace and security.

And be it further resolved, that the President of this Convention be, and he is hereby, instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in the said regulations.

Done by the people of Alabama, in Convention assem bled, at Montgomery, this Eleventh day of January, Eighteen bundred and sixty-one

The preamble, ordinance and resolutions were adopted

by ayes 61; noes 11. After the adoption of the ordinance the Hall was opened

A splendid flag, presented by the ladies of Alabama was conveyed to the President's stand, and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent ad

Mr. Sarry, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed in a feelng reference to the "stars and stripes," and then in voked the blessings of Heaven on the new flag.

ALPREUS BAKER, of Enfaula, then returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms. The ordinance of secession will be ratified next Mon-

day, when it is believed that many other delegates will

sign it. An immense mass meeting is now being held in front of the Capitol, and distinguished co-operation delegates are pledging their constituents as a unit to sustain the

action of the Convention. The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the Capitol, amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and the cheering of the paople.

The most intense enthusiasm prevails. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night from th capital to the river, while the streets are alled with en

thusiastic people. An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and was addressed by Congressman Curry and Mr. Matthews, of Mississippi, and others. All the speakers were loudly

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Both Houses were engaged yesterday and to-day on the State Convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State constitutional reform with federal mat ters. Amendments for an open and a restricted Conver tion were offered, but no vote was taken on any. It is the special order for Monday. North Carolina is conservative, and would respond to a

proposition for an equitable adjustment of difficulties but will have her rights at all hazards. This is the pub-

REJOICINGS IN GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, Jan. 12, 1861. A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to day for SECCESION OF FLORIDA FROM THE UNION.

TALE PASSER, Fig., Jan. 12, 1861. The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

secession vesterday by a vote of 62 to 7.

SEIZURE OF THE LOUISIANA FORTS AND ARSENALS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1861. Louisiana troops. The United States Arsenal at Bato Rouge, in command of Major Haskins and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was sur rounded by six hundred State troops, and a parley wa held between Governor Moore and Major Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at twelve o'clock to-day.

There was no opposition in taking the other forts. The Crusader has not entered the Mississippi. The excitement continues very great.

Returns indicate that the secessionists have a majority n the Convention.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11, 1861

to the preservation of the status oue, was received. A substitute was offered, asking of the President a assurance of the preservation of the absolute status que for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasions.

This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendmen to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening of polls at the time of the election for delegates, to take the sense of voters whether any action of the Convention relative to the federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by ayes 77, noes 62.

Before daylight this morning a steamer went to the federal magazine wharf, loaded with powder and left Her destination is unknown.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OF ST. LOUIS TAKES POSSESSION OF BY THE PEDERAL TROOPS.

By order of General Scott, a detachment of forty fede ral troops, under Lieutenant Robinson, took possession of the Sub-Teasury, Custom House and Post Offic Building early this morning. Everything is quiet.

The real object of the appearance of th federal troops at the Sub Treasury office this morning is still involved in mystery. Crowds o citizens have surrounded the Custom House all day, but more curiosity than excitement was manifested. Many ru more prevailed, but nothing of a reliable character can be stated. Everything is quiet at present.

SECESSION MEETING IN MISSOURI.

WAVERIEY, Mo., Jan. 11, 1861. An ultra secession meeting was held here last night Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing the St Louis Democrat and forbidding its circulation. Abram Lincoln was burned in effigy amid the firing of cannon, cheering, torchlights, music, &c.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861. The excitement here has somewhat abated, in conuence of pacific news from Washington.

The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet. The Legislature did nothing to day. Henry W. Conner, a member of the South Carolina Convention, died at six o'clock this evening. He was a

banker doing business at Charleston and New Orleans. THE RELEASE OF THE MARION. CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

SPOTORD, THESTON & Co.:-There will be no difficulty about the Columbia. The Marion has been returned by the State. They will pay

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

HENRY MESSROON & CO.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION. JACKSON, Jan. 11, 1861.

Mr. Burt, Commissioner from South Carolina, is speak ng, with the "lone star" flag pendant in the hall.

The Convention was occupied this morning in the discussion of unimportant local measures. The following were the transactions of the Convention

secret session yesterday:-The formal reception of the Commissioners from abro

The resignation of Mr. Ghelson, Judge of the United tates Court

The adoption of a resolution recognizing South Carolin as sovereign and independent.

The adoption of a resolution that the postmasters, of ficers and agents continue until otherwise ordered.

The ordinance was signed at half post ten in the The Convention will probably adjourn to Vicksburg or

account of the Legislature wanting the capitol. Mr. Burt's speech was warmly applauded.

The ordinance declares that all laws, regulations and contracts of the United States relative to the mail service, shall be continued in full force.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readi ness at a moment's warning. A call has been issued for Saturday night to complete the organization of the mili-

tary of the State. The churches are decorated with evergreens, and the lone star is prominent.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1861. At the Galveston election on the 8th, the candidate favoring a Southern Confederacy obtained a majority.

> THE PENSACOLA FORTS. CHARLESTON, Jan. 12, 1861.

A private despatch to the Courser says that the federa troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that three hundred men have left Mobile to surprise Fort

AN ABOLITION MEETING BROKEN UP IN ROCHESTER.

Pickens.

Rev. Mr. May, Susan B. Anthony, and others of th stripe, attempted to hold a meeting here to-night. It was broken up by citizens, and resolutions in favor of the Union were passed and cheers given for General Scott and Major Anderson. A flag bearing the inseri tion, "No compromise with flavory," was not allowed to be surpended across Buffalo street. The authorities pre-

THE FREEMEN CADETS IN TROY. TROY, Jan. 11; 1861

The new volpnteer company, the Freemen Cadets Captain J. W. Armitage, this evening had a large and en lastic meeting at the Maneion House. The hotel wi crowded to the utmost capacity. This company are sub ject to the orders of the administration, and expect to ce active service, for which they are preparing.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA. INDIANAPOLES, Ind., Jan. 11, 1861. Covernor Hammond's memoge relates mainly to th

state of affairs. He says, the law for the protection of the ballot box against fraud is defective. He recomllegal voting. He recommends the establishment of a sub-treasury system, to prevent loss from the depre-

He says the strength of the federal government rest in the affection of the people of the several States, and is one of affection, not of force. An alienation of the affections of the North and South exists, attributable to the agitation of the slavery question at the North which agitation has been materially intensified by the zealous efforts of a class of political teachers belonging to the ministry. This has produced ultraism at the South, resulting in the division the country into sectional parties. Against these conservative element of the whole country to interpose nust be done, or disunion is inevitable. The North tution demands that fugitives slaves be returned Common honesty requires that they should have full condition of the territories, so far as the extension of elavery is concerned, will be ultimately determined, natural laws, climate, soil, productions, &c.
The election of Mr. Lincoln has caused the South to believe there is no longer any safety for them or their property in the Union nor the slaveholding States. There can only be permanent peace between the sections when the free States are ready to stop the dis this subject and look upon it only as a political question What is most needed is the restoration of kindly feeling Then we may hope an honest and faithful discharge of all the constitutional obligations toward each other will result in healing the present breach. He points with pride to the fact that Indiana as a State hitherto has fully kept the bend of union with her sister States. He

record is untainted by any act of bad faith. The House to-day passed a resolution to display the American flag from the Capitol dome and fire a salute of thirty-three guns in honor of the Union while the flag

MASS CONVENTION OF WORKINGMEN.

Prinsung, Jan. 11, 1861.
The mass Convention of Workingmen to-night was an mmense gathering. Henry B. McCarty, President of the Trades Assembly, was called to the chair, and W. K. Moody, of the Typographical Union, made Secretary. Union, calling on the President to execute the law agains all traitors, were adopted with a most hearty good will.

A call for a National Convention of Workingmen at Philadelphia on the 22d of February was endorsed.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondence between Major Anderson and Gov Pickens is commented upon in Congressional and diplomatic circles to-day, and with some severity upon the course pursued by Major Anderson. But those whose comments are most severe know the least about the mat ter. Those who are likely to know most about the facts contend that Major Anderson has acted wisely. His first letter to Gov. Pickens does not exhibit the slightest knowledge, on his part, that the vessel fired into was the Star of the West, conveying him reinforcements and stores; and it is probable that he did not know the facuntil it appeared in Gov. Pickens' answer. This develope ment probably caused Major Anderson to delay his purposes until be could communicate with the War De partment at Washington. In order to do this he must se conduct himself towards the authorities of South Caroline as to obtain the right of way across that State. At the expense of a little courtesy he accomplished that object, and in a few hours Major Anderson's messenger will arrive here by extraordinary express when we shall have a clearer insight into the matter. It is natural to suppose that Major Anderson was surprised to hear that the vessel fired into was bearing reinforcements, because only a few days since he assured his brother, who visited him at Fort Sumter, that he did not want reinforce-

All these facts confirm the theory advanced in this correspondence, that the Sear of the West was not intended for Charleston. The order given to the commander of that vessel to go to Charlegton was only intended to exist until within an hour of her deparwas to be named by telegraph. A despatch was sent to that effect, ordering the Star of the West to Fort Monroe. It was too late; and then the Brooklyn was tele graphed to leave Norfolk immediately, and intercept the Star of the West and order the captain to land his troops at Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

ments. His brother has so reported since he returned to

There is reason to believe that the despatch to Norfolk was intercepted, as the Brooklyn did not sail until a message was sent to her commander in writing, when as the country knows, it was too late to reach the Star of the West and prevent her going to Charleston. This being apparent, the government at once assumed the responsibility, and now take the position that they must sustain the honor of our flag, so grossly insulted by the revolutionists at Charleston.

Report says that the Fulton has been ordered to go to the rescue of the Star of the West, and conduct her to Fort Sumter at all hazards; but this is not likely, in view of the approach of a messenger from Major Anderson.

The reported preparation of the authorities of Charles ton to receive the Brooklyn is of little consequence true, as it is well known that she draws too much water to cross the bar in Charleston harbor.

A gentleman just from Charleston says he does no believe that the Star of the West was intended to go there, believing General Scott to be too well ported about the preparation going on there to receive her to send under such circumstances, an unarmed wooden shell like the Star of the West upon such an errand. This gentle man says that when he left, on Sunday, all the guns were double shotted for the especial benefit of the Star of the

Lieut, Taibot arrived here at two o'clock and proceeded at once to the President with despatches from Major Anderson. The Cabinet were in session at the time, and continued in session until a late hour. What action the government will take in this matter is not known. It is a question of the highest importance, and will be deliberated upon calmly and dispassionately. It will probably not be decided before to morrow.

There is one important fact in connection with this mat ter which may have considerable weight in deciding the policy to be pursued, and it is this:—Major Anderson author rized his brother to telegraph to the President, after his interview at Fort Sumter, that he did not wish any reinforcements. He did so, but the people who had charge of the telegraph refused to send his despatch. It the President had received this intelligence the reinforce ments would not have been sent, which would have saved all the trouble. The Major new reiterates the same hing. He says he has all the force and supplies that he requires, and can defend himself at all hezard.

Despatches were received to-day by the Louisiana and Florida Senators, stating that the forts and arsenals in their respective States had been taken by authority of the governments of these States. It appears that the Senators of these Sintes telegraphed some days ago to their Governors to seize them without delay, and their orders have been complied with.

Governor Fuzpatrick to-day received a despatch from Alabama, informing him that his State to-day passed the ordinance of secession, and had linked her destiny with South Carolina and Mississippi.

The Mississippi delegation to-day received despatches frem the Convention, orging them to withdraw

once from Congress. They may, therefore, determine to leave to-morrow; if not then, certainly on Monday when Alabama and Florida will probably follow:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

Mr. Thomas has resigned his position in the Cabinet Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Dix, of New York. vas nominated to the Senate for that place.

General Dix was tendered the position of secretary of War, but preferred that of the Treasury. The rule requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate ommittees of the Senate is always courteously suspend. ediwhen the nominee is an ex-Senator, as is Mr. Dix, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended, and Mr. Dix immediately confirmed. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired.

This has been brought about mainly in consequence of he belief by the loan takers in New York that the treesury of the government was in the hands of secessionists, as Indvised you in my despatch in the Hexago of the 5th inst. Gen. Dix's nomination has been made as much to restore confidence in the financial world, especially is New York, as for any other reason. No nominations have been made up to four P. M.

for Secretaries of War and Interior. Mr. Hoit, it will be recollected, is only acting Secretary of War, his nomination having never been sent to the Senate. It is said by some that this has not been done from a fear that the Senate would not confirm the number nation of Mr. Holt. Several distinguished Senators inform me that this is not true.

James M. Carlisle, of Virginia, will probably be nominated for Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, is talked of as Pestmaster General, in the event that the President sends Mr. Holt's name to the Senate for Secretary of War.

General Dix's appointment will undoubtedly result in the removal of Mr. Clayton as first assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he being chiefly objected to by the least

It is said that Mr. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the New York Post office, will be appointed Postmaster.

So thoroughly satisfied are the military authorities of the government that an attempt will be made upon the Treasury and other valuable government departments in the District on or before the 4th of March, that a military guard has been placed in them, and a strict watch wills be kept upon the thieves who have so long plundered the

The Interior Department is strongly fortified. There are two millions of dollars worth of bonds remaining there, notwithstanding the demonstration recently made upon that branch of the government. The Alabama Congressional delegation have been requested to leave her immediately and return home. They will probably come

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

At a private dinner party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieutenant General Scott. According to relations in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston. when Senator Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American, desired such an event? Mr. Toombs resel there should be sunk with her. General Scott there upon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked, "you know me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I too am responsible. The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of

I am authoritatively informed that the Mississipp members of Congress will present their resignations to the House to-morrow, and the Senators will probably do it to-morrow, but circumstances may postpone such ac-tion until Monday. A despatch has been received from Mississippi by the entire delegation from that State urging them to return home immediately, their services

being very much required. A despatch is just received stating that the recession convention of Alabama, by a vote of seventy-eight to twenty-two, this evening adopted an ordinance in

A private letter from Florida, dated January 7, says, ber of delegates from West Florida express them selves to the effect, that if the State should secede without a proper general understand-ing, they will secode from the other part the State, and all west of the Apalachicols will annex themselves to Alabama. The Arsenal at Cata hoochie has been seized by order or the Governor, under the pretext that a United States officer was about to ro

The House Committee of Thirty-three were called to gether to-day by the Chairman, Mr. Corwin. The attendance was good. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, from the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to shape certain propositions and embrace them in a report, notifed the nittee that he had attended to that duty. Before the report was acted upon, however, a discussion sprang up on one of the propositions submitted at a previous meeting by Mr. Adams, that it is the paramount duty of every good citizen to acquiesce in the election of any man elevated to the Presidency in accordance with the

Mr. Wilson, of Virginia, moved to strike out the word paramount," and to substitute therefor the words

The resolution then passed as amended by a large vote. The principal proposition was submitted in the form of an amendment to the constitution, embracing Mr. Adams' first plan to prohibit interference with slavery in the

slave States; also, another amendment, covering Mr. Adams' proposition, to admit New Mexico as a State, with Singular as it may seem, when a motion was made to receive the report from the committee, Mr. Adams voted against it. He was beaten, and then he moved, after some discussion showing that the committee was discordant in its views, that they report back to the House

This was discussed, but not voted upon, and lavs over

for settlement. The Convention then adjourned to Monday. Mr. Hunter's speech in the Senate to-day is received as evidence that Virginia intends to When Mr. Hunter announced that the South was in favor of peaceable separation, and a reconstruction of the Union, Mr. Baker, of Oregon, asked him if, until such time, supposing the North would consent, he (Hunter) was willing to remain under the and position to sustain it? To this question Mr. Hund's replied that he could not speak for his State, and co not answer the question any more satisfactorily. This

mewer is taken as decidedly pointing to disunion. Mr. Seward follows Mr. Hunter greatest auxiety prevails among all parties to know what he is going to say, from the fact that he is to be Premier of the incoming administration, and therefore whatever he may say on the momentous affairs of the times will necessarily be received as the authorized promotion micato of that government. It is believed he will ex-tend the olive branch. What his propositions are is not known. He says he has been addressed by bundreds not indicated to any one their nature. They will not be acceptable to either extremes, and will probably be do

General Cameron, it is understood, is preparing a letter for publication, in which he will define his position, and give his reasons for declining a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet He will show up the venal and corrupt combinations who have endeavored to injure him. General Cameron position as Senator is infinitely more agreeable to him.

William H. Weeks, State elector of California, bearer of the electoral vetes of that State, and C. A. Washburne editor of the San Francisco Daily Times, also an elector of that State, have arrived here.
Timothy Davis, a member of the Thirty-fourth Con-

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